\$2 00 PER YEAR

the administration of our State government for the relief of the people,

respectfully, but earnestly, to submit

some additional suggestions for reform in

ject of Reform.

FEES AND SALARIES. The old fees and salaries prescribed in the Code of 1857, ought to be adopted. The fees of sheriffs for collecting fees, and assessors should be reduced. The election of taxes was put in the hands d the sheriffs for purposes of economy in one year, ought to be limited to \$500. He should have 3 per cent. for the first \$5,000 and 2 per cent. on the balance, The same should be the rule of the assessit. The maximum commission of the

lors should be reduced as follows : Supreme Judge, \$3,500. Circuit Judges and Chancellors, \$2,500. There are too many Circuit and Chan-few of the eastern counties, through the combined efforts of the good citizens of those ery Districts. Ten districts are enough

The Board of Supervisors should recave \$3 instead of \$5 per diem. This

The County School Commissioners, should receive no salary. The County Superintendent receives \$5 per day, and he charges for as many days as he sees the charges for as many days as he sees other departments of the County independence and learning, enables me to other departments of the County statements of the County should receive no salary. The County should receive no salary should receive no salary. The County should receive no salary should receive no geharges for as many the grossly been sometimes attacked, and subjected to been sometimes attacked, and subjected to severe criticism, in no single instance during severe criticism, in no single instance during proper. This privilege the stricted to, say severe criticism, in no single instance the past two years, has a judge been charged with corruption or threatened with impeach-

The Rochester Fury.

For days the wires have been freighted ficiency to with the particulars of a tremendous uproar at Rochester, N. Y., it all originating formed or expressed an opinion upon the case on trial are rejeted from the jury by the court. The result of this ruling is, in many instances, to deprive the country of the sercharacter. The whole city and country vices of its very best jurymen. It is the interest around are in a ferment. Bells ringing, best informed of the crimes that are committee. gas firing, mobs gathering, and rushing hither and thither like demons turned lose. The State militia on duty, men ted in the community, and they are most able and likely to form an opinion of the character of the crime and the guilt of the perpetrator. Reject this class from the jury-box, and there remains but two other classes from which to sotdown, negroes chased like wild beasts. choose—the reckless, irresponsible class—in-The scent of blood on the air ! Under the licentious teachings of the law, and have a marketable value placed upon their conscience, and the ignorant class which

political missionaries of devilishness and is comparatively unable to form or express an opinion upon a complicated criminal ofstife, atrocious crimes of the character ence. is a blaze of ungovernable fury are of com. juryman upon the ground of his have times when the friends of the victim, case to such an extent as to doubt his ability to do the prisoner justice by deciding in accordance with the testimony produced before ther own hands and execute summary the court. and forthwith the bloodhounds of the co tion. This time the wild bull of the "nation's ward" has gored the ox of the truly loyal, and we will see what will

la the lower House of the Legislature a corresponding decrease among the ment of the counsel so assigned. monstrated by the election of Lynch. influence, nor the interference of the pardon-ing power will suffice to protect them in crime or save them from just punishment. gelmaterial of a decaying and dissolv-

Revolutionary Scenes in the Lou-

isiana Legislature. Bedlam has turned loose in the Louisian Legislature, resulting from the wangles among the Radical plunderers over the spoils. Nothing equals the disorder which is raging there, except the tumultuous councils of the French Revolution. Meantime, Gov. Warmouth and many others of his clansmen have been arrested at the instance of other Radicals on charges of conspiring against the peace of the commonwealth, bribery, corruption, &c., &c.

NATCHEZ AND JACKSON RAILROAD. -Gen. Wm. T. Martin, President of the absolutely oad, in a private letter to a friend, dated bridging, and cutting of our railroad to the county line. The work will com-ip in Jackson. Who knows about the Columbus and Decatur .road, in contemplation? I wish to get into corresponto secure co-operation, and uniformity of 13th, 1871: gauge, either 31 or 3 feet."

A CARPET-BAG DEFAULTER IN ALA-The Selma Times publishes the the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now that the grand jury of the county and is now that the grand jury of the county and is now that the grand jury of the county and is now that the grand jury of the county and is now that the grand jury of the county and is now that the grand jury of the county and is now that the grand jury of the county and is now that the grand jury of the county and is now that the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the grand jury of the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the county and is now the grand jury of the grand jur lodged in jail. "Get out, thieves!"

Then and Now.—The era of "wooden men" has come, according to the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial (Radical). Contrasting the men of the present day in the United States Senate with those of the past, he mays:

It is perfect a wooden to eighty-five cents on the dollar, present as condition of affairs highly prejudicial to the present administration of the State finances.

With only a nominal debt to contend against, with ample power and resources to meet every obligation at maturity, it is a profligate administration that permits the State to suffer an average discount of thirty-five per cent on every dollar expended. The deplorable situation to which the public finances are reduced is, in my opinion, directly stributed to the false policy which has for several years past been pursued by

VOL. XXXV-NO. 3.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. Governor Ridgley C. Powers to-day trans-

mitted to the Legislature the following

MESSAGE: To the Senate and House of Representatives: GENTLEMEN-By reason of the resignation of His Excellency, Governor J. L. Alcorn, on the 30th of November last, the chief executive power of the State devolved upon me.

Among the many responsibilities imposed upon me under the Constitution by this high treat is the detay of minimum of the constitution of rust is the duty of giving "the Legislature information on the state of the Government," and "recommending to their consideration ally. His maximum fee for collections such measures as may be deemed necessary

In conforming to this requirement of the supreme law of the State, it is a source of gratification to me to be able to inform you that the state of the Government is Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, there have been no riots or disturbance which the civil authorities have not been able ounty Treasurer should not exceed \$300.

The salaries of judges and chancel
The salaries of judges and chancel
of violence and with no demonstrations of violence, and the will of the people, as expressed at the ballot-box, has been generally

acquiesced in without mormur.

The armed organizations of masked marauders, which twelve months ago threatened for the Judges, and twelve for the Chan-for the Judges, and twelve for the Chan-for the Judges, and twelve for the Chan-devote their entire attention and energies to sections sided by the officers of the General bettaring their material condition.

> THE JUDICIARY. In so far as I have been able to procure reable information, the courts have been very ffective in checking the increase of crime and are able very fully to meet the require-ments of the people. Our judiciary system is

Among the few changes needed in the criminal statutes, is one to give greater ef-

ted in the community, and they are most able cluding the professional juryman—who aitach but little importance to the restraint of

which has set the Rochester community I recommend that the statute be so amended as to prevent the challenging of a mon occurrence in the South, and some- formed or expressed an opinion, unless he is willing to say that he is prejudiced in the

ther own hands and execute summary

punishment, the cry is at once raised by
these missionaries and their organs, "Ku

the court.

Another cause, which operates against the
conviction of the criminal, especially where
he is able to command money and influence,
is the fact of his ability to employ more able Klux outrage. More military 'law,'" counsel than represents the State. Under the present practice, even where additional counsel is employed to assist the prosecution, ruling despots are set upon their tracks, the district attorney has the closing argument. If he happens to be a lawyer of poor and handcuffs are brought into frequisi-

In order that the State may be well represented in important criminal cases, I recom-mend that the Governor, at the suggestion of the district attorney, be authorized to em-ploy additional counsel, which shall be asthere is a considerable increase of the signed such place in conducting the prosecution, as in the opinion of the court will best subserve the ends of justice, and the court be authorized to order allowance for the pay-

C. Baggers. The power of the latter seems to be considerably curtailed, as deseems to the considerable government in the
world is that which allows criminals to
go unwhipped of justice. The people
should know that the law is an impregnable We cannot speak positively of the Scal-lawless should be taught that neither money.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

In this connection, I desire to call your atstratives, shorn of their just strength by the basest violations of law and the carrying of concealed weapons. The great number of belted knights of spurious courage who are delivered. the rights of the people—but neverthe-the rights of the people—but neverthe-the ready on slight provocations, under the in-spiration of evil spirits, to display implements iss strong in the consciousness of a of war, is a standing menace against the laws of the country and a reflection upon the manly courage and personal prowess of a

the people whose will ere long will have the people whose will ere long will have full expression and effect in all the departments of their State government.

Interpretation of their State government.

Interpretation of their State government. and subjected to a fine of ten dollars for the first offense, and twenty-five dollars for each additional offense. I further recommend that any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, town marshal, policeman or alderman, who shall fall to execute this law shall be subject to arrest, on complaint of any person cognizant of the fact, and fined in the sum of fifty dollars. and also be subject to indictment and dis-missed from office for criminal neglect of

> Next in importance to the establishment of law and justice, which is essential to indi-vidual and public prosperity and the chief object of good government, is the subject of

FINANCES.

Taxation which is always more or less disasteful when it is made unreasonable or un-ust, renders a government burdensome and kindles among the people a restless spirit of insubordination which is liable to provoke serious consequences. Public confidence beenterpries dies out, busines stagnates. It is yourduty to enlighten as far as possible this burden by making only such ands upon the pockets of the people as are absolutely necessary to promote the general welfare. Any legislation in the interest of faction, to uphold moneyed corporations, or for 25th ult., says: "We have contracted the exclusive benefit of private individuals, will be discarded by the patriot and statesman who comes forward at the bidding of his constituency to represent the interests of a

great State.

The following statement shows the amount mence at once. We are selling our bonds at 70c, and getting subscriptions to stock, and selling subscriptions to stock,\$ 648,728 19

Total, outstanding December The above total includes the deposits made dence with the parties engaged in that by insurance companies in accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved January

Outstanding warrants\$239,736-42 Certificates of indebtedness 318,000 00

Total, outstanding January 1st, 1871 8557,736 42 This exhibit, while it shows the State indebtedness to be merely nominal, and capa-defalcation of one Timberlake, ex-solience, discloses also another fact, which points betor of taxers of Dallas county, in the to future embarrasament viz: that the State

that State warrants, during the past year, have been continually fluctuating in value from sixt-five cents to eighty-five cents on

It is perhaps well that the old South made her mark to the Senate Chamber, for the sew South does not. Her great lights seem to have passed away or been sauffed out, or put under a bushel, for the roar of their cratory has ceased to be heard in the Senate, and their places are filled by wooden men.

Another Candidate for the President it on presentation. But no such the crack of their places are filled by wooden men.

Another Candidate for the President it on presentation. But no such the crack of a sight draft or check, and presuptoment it on presentation. But no such the crack of a sight draft of the crack of a such draft of the crack of a sight draft of the crack of a sight draft of the crack of a such draft of the crack of a sight draft of the crack of a sight draft of the crack of a such draft of the crack of a sight draft of the crack of the

The of office State Treasurer has become substantially an appendage to that of the Audi-tor, and it may be abolished without any public inconveniance if the present management is to be continued. Tax collectors, it is true,

The properties of the Legisla Tellings Expert wise Court State of the collection of

is to be continued. Tax collectors, it is true, are authorized to receive warrants in payment of State taxes: but they are under no obligations to make change; and thus it frequently happens that a tax-payer, with a hundred or five hundred dollar warrant in his pocket, is unable to settle the small amount of his taxes without submiting to a discount equal, in many cases to the entire amount of equal, in many cases, to the entire amount of his indebteness. With a warrant in his hand expressing on its face the amount due him from the State, the holder has no redress if payment is not made on demand; he is alowed no interest for waiting, nor is any provision made for his relief at any fixed time in the future. This is a kind of every day re-pudiation on the part of the State—an abuse of credit which she would not tolerate in an individual citizen. It is an absurd attempt to conduct the finances of the State in utter disregard of commercial usage or justice, and will lead, if persisted in, to ultimate bank-

As a plain and practicable method of remedying the abuse of the system above complained of I recommend that henceforth only currency shall be received for taxes and other State indebtedness, and that all evi-dences of outstanding State indebtedness be funded into bonds running from one to eight years, bearing interest at six per cent., paya-ble semi-unnually. This accomplished, the finances of the State will be placed at once upon a currency basis, and the expenditures of all departments of the government can be reduced at least twenty-five per cent. without embarrassment. If, then, provision is made for levying a tax running through the entire period of bonded indebtednes, and abundant in amount to next the in amount to meet the annual interest and the bonds at maturity their prompt payment will be guaranteed, and they will take the place of United States Government securities among the holders of the same throughout

DOARDS OF SUPERVISORS. The reflections which I have felt it my duty to make upon the false system adopted in the past management of the State finances, are intensified when applied to the management in the counties where the same ruinous policy has prevailed to an extent amounting in many instances to absolute oppression. Irresponsible Boards of Police, now Supervisors, have been invested with legislative powers, and been suffered, under shadow of law, to flood their respective counties with warrants upon the treasury, until they have depreciated in value, in instances which have come underway own observation

to twenty-fire cents on the dollar.

When it is remembered that the counties are supposed to redeem finally in currency every dollar drawn upon the treasury, it is no wonder that the people groan under a burden of taxation which threatens to drive them into benerouter.

into banksuptey.

A few brokers and speculators who are able to buy up and hold the depreciated paper in the counties, reap, it is true, a rich barvest, but it is spoils wrung from the hard earnings of the laboring masses, and the reckless use of county credit by the local boards, which enables heartless speculators to accumulate princely fortunes, sells at public outery the tools of the mechanic, and carries distress into the cabins of the poor. The recommendations which I have made, in order to relieve the State, I would apply in regulating county finances.

I further recommend that the members of

out ample bond as a security to the people against an abuse of power. EDUCATION. It affords me especial gratification to call your attention to the progress made by the free schools throughout the State during the

Boards of Supervisors be required to give bond for faithful discharge of duty. An office which involves the letting of contracts

past two years. The difficulties that have attended the establishment of a uniform system of public education have been necessarialy very great. and considering the general want of infor mation and experience upon the subject that existed among the people when the system was first inaugurated, it could not have been otherwise than that mistakes would be made As it becomes more generally understood and appreciated, however, all obsticles in its way are gradually disappearing, and the free schools bid fair soon to receive that measure of support which will render them every where popular.

The advantages of education are admitted on all sides; and that it is the highest duty of a civilized—and enlightened people to cherish the rising generation, and secure to the masses every possible means of advancement, will not be denied. The question of difficulty to be met, is that of providing means to accomplish the desired end without imposing too great burdens upon the com-

Prudence would dictate that the free school system should be put into practical operation by degrees, as the people are able to realize the benefits to be derived from it, and willing to submit to the taxation necessary to carry it forward. The present condition of the country

The present condition of the country de-mands that all the moneys available for school purposes, shall be applied as far as possible to the employment of teachers and opening schools. Costly schoolhouses ele-gantly furnished and supplied with libraries and apparatus, may be the outgrowth of the system in future years, but they cannot be thought of now, while the great body of the children of the State are entirely without school advantages. It is better that all should have the opportunity of acquiring the rudihave the opportunity of acquiring the rudi-ments of an English education in log houses than that the entire fund should be exhausted n procuring elegant accommodations for the

I believe it to be a cause of very just complaint that many of the teachers employed in the schools are totally unfit for the occupa-tion. Many who have the intellectual qualifications rebuired are wanting in govern-ment, or disqualified on account of moral

It is a matter of vital importance that the teachers, in whose hands the youth of the country are to be entrusted, shall be models of correct deportment. Example as well as precept should lead the impressible youth to a high standard of excellence in conversation and character. Under the present law, five directors are appointed in each county, whose duty, among others, is to employ teachers and visit at stated intervals the schools in operation in their respective counties. It frequently happens that these duties are faithfully performed only to the schools in the neighborhoods where the directors reside. I recommend that the Board of Di-rectors, as now constituted, be abolished, and the duties they are called to perform be assigned to the County Superintendent, who shall receive a salary for his services, and be required to give bond for faithful discharge of duty, and devote his entire time to the

chools of his county.

I further recommend that a board of three directors, chosen from among the patrons of each school, be elected or appointed, whose duty it shall be, without pay, to employ and discharge teachers, provide school-houses, and repair and supply the same with seats, fue and other necessaries; and that the members of the board shall be required, alternately, to visit the school once every two weeks while it remains in session. This plan, if adopted will, in my opinion, awaken the proper in-terest where it belongs—among the patrons of each school. In order also to secure greater each school. In order also to secure greater uniformity, which is a leading feature of the system, I recommend that the tax for general school purposes be levied by the Legislature and made collectable and payable into the county treasury, as now provided. I also recommend that the school funds of each county be distributed among the schools according to the number of pupils in actual attendance. This will encourage parents to send their children regularly to school in order to secure as much as possible of the fund to be distributed.

Number of free schools established 2,000 Number of teachers employed during

Number of pupils in attendance dur-ing 1871..... OXFORD UNIVERSITY. Notwithstanding the unwarranted attempt made by a portion of the partizan press of the State to impair its usefulness, Oxford Uni-versity is in a flourishing condition. During versity is in a flourishing condition. During the session now in progress there have been one hundred and seventy-one matriculants, and applications for admission still coming in, justify the belief that over two hundred new students will receive the benefits of the institution during the present year. It is so liberally endowed as to require very little assistance from the State. The abolishing of tuition-fees and the establishment of free scholarships—one for each representative district—have greatly added to the popularity of the University.

trict—have greatly added to the popularity of the University.

Among the improvements now contemplated by the Board of Trustees, is the establishment of an experimental farm for agriculture out of the fund received from the General Government last year: the erection of a suitable house for the chancellor, and the establishment of a department of medicine. Oxford already surpasses any other institution of like character at the South, but with these accessions, it will rival the oldest and best Universities in the United States.

Alcorn University is vet in a state of chrysalls. It has a name, but it is without a local habitation. Negotiations however, are now rapidly culminating which will carry out the law authorizing its establishment, and it is hoped and believed that it will eventuate in an institution which future gen-

Before quitting this part of my message, I desire to express my willingness to co-operate with the Legislature and the friends of progress throughout the State, in maturing practical plans for the advancement of true knowledge, and for promoting among the masses pursuits of industry. PRNITENTIARY

The condition of the Penitentiary is such as to demand your prompt attention. The lease under which the convicts have been held since 1867 expired by limitation on the first day of November, 1871. In the absence of adequate provisions for the care of the convicts under existing laws, and in order to relieve the Legislature from the embarrassment of being required to take forced action at the very commencement of the session, at contract was entered into by my predecessor, with Mr. E. Richadson, the former lessee, to retain control of the convicts until the first of March, 1872, on the same terms as were agreed upon in the original lease. This contract needs your approval, which, I trust, it will premptly receive, to give it the force of law. The policy of leasing for a paried of years the convicts sentenced to continement in the Penitentiary, to be paraded through-

ster of such frightful mien" if "seen too oft," is too often embraced. And to bring the free, honest laborers of the country into contact and competition with the lawless vagabonds of the prison, is to place on apparently equal footing two classes of society, as different as virtue and vice, and it will have the tendency of obliterating in the public mind, the distinction that should exist between the good citizen and the degraded outlaw.

The Penitentiary buildings belonging to the State are in addispidated condition, and are not sufficiently capacious to accommend that no bill of a special comparative character, involving only in-

and that it be required to purchase a farm o' bidder. not more than six hundred acres, in the vicinity of the Capitol, on which the nev penitentiary buildings shall be erected. It order that this may be accomplished with the smallest possible outlay on the part of the State, I recommend that the convicts, under the direction of the superintendent, shall be used in prosecuting the work, and that sum

s they can be given employment within the simple time, not less than live years, to lowed to carry it into effect, and the officers appointed be subjected to suchlimitations, and placed under such ample bonds as will insire integrity and devotion, I commend you and integrity and devotion, I commend you and a faithful discharge of duty and protect the your labors to the guidance and control of interests of the State.

The following table of statistics is con-piled from the very excellent report of the uperintendent, which is herewith submit-

Total number of convicts during '71, 276

Total number discharged for various Total number remaining Dec, 15, 1871...34 It is a fact worthy of your attention, tlat among all the convicts now sentenced to he Penitentiary, only two were mechanics had previous to conviction learned a trale. Fully two-thirds of all the convictions throughout the State have grown out of a tempts to misappropriate property in defiance of law. Many of this number it may well be supposed, on account of the absence of remunerative employment, have violated law to secure the necessities of life, perhaps to drive the hungry wolf, Famine, from the cabin door. The justice of the government should be tempered with mercy in dealing with such cases as these. It would prove a blessing to

the State if every convict sent to the Peni-tentiary could be returned to his home the master of a good trade. BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS. Our benevolent institutions are the prile of the State. Although maintained at a heavy cost, the contributions that have been from time to time lovied for their support have been cheerfuly paid, and they now stand as proud monuments to the people whose Chris-tian charity and enlightenment they repre-

The two new wings to the Lunatic Asylum, authorized by the last Legislature, have not been completed within the time agreed upon with the contractors, much to the detriment of the public interest. The work on them, however, is still progressing. The treatment of patients, as shown by the number reported, as restored to sound mind, has been more successful during the past year, than for any other since the establish-

ment of the Asylum. The farm in connection with the Ayslum, consisting of fifty acres, has been admirably managed, and made to yield products amounting in value to over en thousand dollars, The Superintendent, Dr. William M. Compton, in his elegant and very interesting report to the Trustees of the Asylum, repre-sents the necessities of still further additions to meet the growing demands upon the in-stitution. His recommendations on the sub-

jects, treated in his report, show a compre-hensive benvelence which takes into sympathy all the afflicted of the State. I recommend it to your careful consideration. SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND AND FOR THE DELF AND DUMB.

It is an erroneous impression which provails generally among the people that the institutions for the blind and fee the deat

Under appropriations made by the let Legislature, the Institution for the Blind has been partially refurnished, and an additional building has been erected. Under the skil-ful management of Mrs. Merrill, as Superin-

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established last year, and only opened Smith.

for the reception of pupils on the first of December. Under the able Superintendence of Leaker Dr. J. L. Carter it has grown rapidly in pop-lar favor. There are now nine pupils in attendance, and thirty-five applications for as

STATE HOSPITAL AT VICESUUEG. The Hospital at Vicksburg was made State Institution by an act of the Legisla-ture, approved March, 14, 1871. An appro-priation of twenty-five thousand dollars was priation of twenty-five thousand dollars was made for its support the first year, and Ir. John R. Hicks was appointed medical supe-intendent. In the past nine months sever-teen hundred and twenty-three patients have been treated out of which number fourten hundred and seventy-four have been dis The management of Superintendent Di

John R. Hicks is very highly commended by the Trustees of the Hospital.

An additional apprepriation is demanded to meet a deficit for the third quarter.

Panola Co
John Cocke.
Pike Country
Pontotoc C
Prentiss Co REPORTS TRANSMITTED. I herewith transmit and recommend t

your attention the following reports:
Report of the Superintendent and Board of
Trustees of the Lanatic Asylum. Report of the Superintendent and Board of Report of the Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind. Report of the Superintendent of the Per

precedented efficiency in presecuting 8 es and convicting criminals. cases and convicting criminals.

Report of the Superintendent of the State Hospital, at Vicksburg.

Report of the Superintendent of the State Hospital, at Natchez.

Report of the Treasure of the State Norms School, at Holly Springs,

Also, letters from Chancellor Waddel, it response to my letter, requesting information and suggestions regarding Oxford University.

Considerations of public policy der that the affairs of the State shall be adu that the affairs of the State shall be admittered with the utmost economy consist with the public welfare.

If the changes I have already remembed shall be adopted by your honor body, the way will be opened for retrement and reform and it can be readily acplished without impairing the efficiency the various officers, or embarrassing the stions of the several departments of the Scoverment. But to give practical effect

THE NAME OF STREET OF STREET

The entire proposition which I have sought to present in relation to finances may be re-duced to one of simple arithmetic, and its so-

years the convicts sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary, to be paraded throughout the State and placed in competition with free labor, is calculated, in my judgment, to corrupt public morals, degrade industry, prevert justice, and thwart the true objects of punishment.

Mankind are so far the creatures of circumstances as to be controlled in a great degree by their surroundings. Even vice, the "monster of such frightful mien" if "seen too off," and other private acts, which are of no general interest or importance, and they serve to eral interest or importance, and they serve to

the State are in a dispidated condition, and are not sufficiently capacious to accommodate more than one-half the present number dividual interest, shall be entertained by of convicts. The cells are too small and illy-either branch of the Legislature, unless the of convicts. The cells are too small and illy-ventilated. The grounds connected with the prison are inadequate and not favorably situated for the purpose.

I recommend that suitable officers—a superintendent, clerk, and board of control, three in number—be at once provided to take chage of the Penitentiary. The superintendent and board of control to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate I further recommend that the board of control be authorized to dispose of the grounds or the recommend that the board of control be authorized to dispose of the grounds. control be authorized to dispose of the grounds on which the present Penitentiary is located. State, and also the copying, printing, and together with such of the buildings, machinery and material as cannot be made available documents, ordered by the Legislature, shall the establishment of a new Penitentiary be let by contract to the lowest responsible

THE LEGISLATURE.

During the past two years the expense of the legislative department has been the largest item in the disbursements of the treasory. The circumstances which have seemed to justify it, no longer exist. It is in your to justify it, no longer exist. It is in your power to make the cost for legislation comconvicts as cannot be made available for the purpose may be hired out for short period, by the board of control, to labor on other public works, or elsewhere, until such time as they can be given employment within the state of the cost for legislation comparation by the board of control, to labor on other public works, or elsewhere, until such time as they can be given employment within the

The doubtful luxury of committee clerks enitentiary walls.

If the plan above, briefly outlined, shal dispensed with by a body of industrious men meet your approbation, I would advise that ample time, not less than five years, be if-well as able to do the brain-work of forming

The superintendent should have the series of the State Architect, and one other skilled mechanic in preparing the plans and directing the construction of the walls and buildings which should be modeled after the most approved prison architecture adoptedin R. C. POWERS erintendent should have the serie with the assurance that I will heartily co

> Members of the Legislature who . were Admitted to Seats in the Organization.

The following is a correct list of the memory of the Legislature: Senate.

Piset District—J. J. Sent. Second District—W. H. Gibbs. Third District—H. Cassidy, Jr. Fourth District—J. M. P. Williams. Fifth District—H. B. McClure. Sixth District-Green Millsaps. Seventh District-A. Mygatt, P. B. Bar-Eighth District-T. J. Hardy. Tenth District-S. A. D. Steele.

Eleventh District-Joseph Bennett, Chus. Twefth District-A. Warne Thirteenth District—A. T. Morgan Fourteenth District—A. G. Packer Fifteenth District—A. S. Smythe. Sixteenth District—T. W. Castle. Seventeenth District-G. S. Smith, *W. S.

Fighteenth District - C. A. Sullivau, Rob-Nineteenth District—H. L. Duncan, Twentieth District—W. L. Lyles. Twenty-first District-R. H. Allen. Twenty-second District—J. M. Stone. Twenty-third District—E. M. Alexander. Twenty-fourth District—F. M. Abbott.

Twenty-fifth District-H. M. Paine. Twenty-sixth District-J. H. Pierce.
Twenty-seventh District-Marion Campell, I. G. Holloway.

Twenty-eighth District—C. M. Bowles.

Twenty-ninth District—William Gray.

Thirtieth District - William Price. House of Representatives.

Adams County-Henry P. Jacobs, John R. Lynch, O. C. French, Alcorn County—C. F. Sawyer.
Amite County—Reuben Kendrick.
Attala County—Wm. Allen, S. W. Lamb.
Benton County—B. F. Kimbrough.
Bolivar County—G. W. Gayles, Matthew Calhoun County-H. C. Horton. Carroll County-Wm. H. Armstead, F.

Chickasaw County-J. L. Evans, J. R. Me-Intosh. Choctaw County-H. H. Reed. Clarke County-Les. Smothers. Coahoma County-John Corcoran

institutions for the blind and feethe deal and dumb are asylums. The last Legislature was so far misled by this false impression as to denominate them asylums in the New Code. They are simply schools where the unfortunate blind and deaf and dumb youth of the State are instructed and taught some kind of useful employment suited to their condition.

*Copini County—Hiram Hail, O. F. West, Thes. McCain, J. H. Johnson, A. W. Smith. Franklin County—J. F. Sessions. Greenada County—David S. Green. Hinds County—H. T. Fisher, Monroe Bell, Charles Reese, Wm. Johnson. Holmes County—H. H. Truhart, F. Stewart, Parry Howard. Perry Howard.

Jasper County—Richard Griggs.

Jasper County—J. M. Loper.

Jefferson County—James D. Cessor, Wm. ndent, it meets yery fully the denands of . Lafayette County-J. H. McKie, J. C Lauderdale Connty-Duncan Kelly, A. H.

> Lawrence County—Simson Ross.
> Leake County—Ephraim H. Jones.
> Lee County—F. M. Goar, R. M. Leavell.
> Lincoln County—R. R. Applewhite.
> Lowndes County—Charles Mauss, R. M. D.
> Feemster, D. Brennen, D. McCawley.
> Madison County—J. J. Spelman, Alfred Handy, J. M. Stone.
>
> Marshall County—John Calhoun, John H.
>
> Tucker, W. F. Hyer, Ed. H. Crump.
>
> Monroe County—A. P. Huggins, Arthur
>
> Brooks, Wm. Holmes. Montgomery County—J. C. McKenzie. Neshoba County—J. M. Kelley, •Newton County—C. S. Swann.

> Noxubee County—A. K. Davis, J. Wilson Chandler, Isham Stewart. Oktibbeha County—G. H. Holland, Randle Panola County-A. R. Howe, J. H. Piles,

Pike County—Vincent J. Wroton.
Pontotoc County—C. R. Wharton.
Prentiss County—H. M. Street.
Rankin County—Robert Lowry, S. D. Rob-Scott County-J. Gaddis.

Scott County—J. Gaddia.
Simpson County—German Walker.
Smith County—E. Currie.
Tallahatchie County—William B. Avery.
Tippah County—W. A. Boyd.
Tishomingo County—W. Y. Baker.
Tunica County—Gilbert Smith.
Union County—C. O. Potter.
Warren County—H. C. Carter, W. H.
Mallory, I. D. Shadd, Goo, E. Hasie, Charles
W. Bush.
Washington County—I. H. Moreon, Charles Washington County-J. H. Morgan, John D. Webster. Wilkinson County — Hugh M. Foley, George W. White. Winston County — M. A. Metts. Yalobusha County — W. A. Denson. Yazoo County — J. E. Everett, James M. Dixon, F. D. Wade.

FLOATER DISTRICTS. Choctaw and Montgomery Counties-R. F. Sunflower and Leffore Counties -D N. Mayne and Green Counties—S. G. Gaines. Marion and Perry Counties—Thos. S. Ford. Covington and Jones Counties—G. C. Butoe and Union Counties-R. A. Nis-Amite and Lincoln Counties-Fred. BarMississippi Legislature. SENATE. FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1872.

At the hour of 12 M., the Hon. Mr. Watts, accordance with chapter 4, article 329, Revised Code, took the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. John-Joseph Lemly was chosen Secretary pro ried. tem., Mr. Stringer, Sergeant-at-Arms pro-tem., and Howard Lettle, Door Keeper. Mr. Duncan then moved that a committee of five be appointed to examine and report upon credentials of newly elected members.

Committee: Messrs. Duncan, Gibbs, Hardy, Millsaps and Lyles. Mr. Stone moved that two pages be appointed. Carried. B. Jackson and Walter Harris were ap-To facilitate the working of the Commit-

At 1 P. M. Senate again convened. The roll being called, the following Sensors answered to their names: Messrs, Castles, Duncan, Gibba, Gray, Hardy, Johnson, Lyles, Millsaps, Morgan, Mygatt, Paine, Pierce, Seal, Stone and

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS. Mr. PRESIDENT: Your committee, to whom was referred the credentials of the newly elected members, have examined and found the following correct, and have instructed me to report the same to the Senate with the recommendation that they be admitted to their seats. II. L. DUNCAN. Respectably,

Chairman.

3d District-Riram Cassidy. 4th District-J. M. P. Williams. 5th District-H. B. McClure. 10th District-S. A. D. Steele. 11th District-Charles Caldwell and Joeph Bennett. 12th District—A. Warner. 14th District—A. G. Packer. 15th District—James S. Smythe. 18th District—C. A. Sullivan. 21st District—R. II. Allen. 23d District—E. M. Alexander.

24th District—F. H. Little. 27th District—J. G. Holloway. 27th District—M. Campbell. 28th District-C. M. Bowles. 30th District—Wm. Price. Mr. Pierce moved that Mr. John Williams be appointed reading cierk pro tem. Car-

Mr. Stone moved that a committee of two be appointed to wait upon the Judges of On motion of Mr. Sessions, the creden-the Supreme Court, ask them to seats in the Senate, and to administer the oaths of office to the newly elected members. Carried. Committee—Messrs. Stone and Gibbs. In accordance with the above, Judge Sim rail, standing at the right of the President's desk, administered the oath. Mr. Caldwell then moved to adjourn.

YEAS-Messrs, Bennett, Barrow, Bowles, Caldwell, Campbell, Gibbs, Gray, Morgan, Mygatt, McClure, Packer, Pierce, Williams and Warner-15. NAYS-Messrs, Allen, Alexander, Cassidy, Castle, Duncan, Holloway, Hardy, Lyles, Little, Millsape, Paine, Scale, Sullivan, Stone and Johnson-17.

Mr. Morgan moved that the Senate pro-Mr. Stone moved that the election be by ballot. Carried. Mr. Warner moved to adjourn until to-morrow at 12 M. Lost-Yeas 15; nays 17. Mr. Morgan moved to amend Mr. Stone's motion by scriking out "by ballot," and inerting "viva voce,

Mr. Stone moved to table the amendment. Carried-Yeas 19; nays 14.

The question recurring on the motion for an election by ballot, Mr. Warner moved to take a recess until 4 o'clock. Lost. YEAS-Mesars. Barrow, Bowles, Caldwell, amphell, Gray, Morgan, Mygatt, McClure,

Price, Packer, Williams, Warner, and Pierce NAYS-Messrs, Allen, Alexander, Be nett, Cassady, Castle, Duncan, Gibbs, Holloway. Hardy, Lyles, Little, Millsaps, Seal, Smythe, Steele, Sullivan, Smith, Watts. Mr. Gibbs moved that the President ap-point three tellers, and that the Senate proeeed to an informal ballot for President.
Previous question called; which was lost.

Mr. Gray moved to adjourn until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. Lost. Yras-Messrs. Barrow, Bowles, Campbell, Gray, Morgan, Mygatt, McClure, Price, Pierce, Williams, and Warner-11. NAYS-Messrs. Allen, Alexander, Bennett, Cassidy, Castle, Duncan, Gibbs, Holloway, Hardy, Johnson, Lyles, Little, Milisaps, Paine, Seal, Smythe, Steele, Sullivan, Stone,

and Watts-20. Recurring on the motion of Mr. Gibbs, the previous question was called; call sustained and the motion was carried.

Mr. Gray moved to clear the chamber of all but Senators. Mr. Paine moved to table. Carried. YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Alexander, Bennett Cassidy, Castle, Duncan, Holloway, Hardy, Lyles, Little, Morgan, Paine, Seal, Smythe. Steele, Stone and Watts.—17.
NAYS-Messrs. Barrow, Bowles, Caldwell, Gibbs, Gray, Mygatt, Price, Packer, Pierce Sullivan, Williams and Warner—12.

The Chair appointed the following gentle

men as tellers: Messrs Gibbs, Stone and McClure. Mr. Gray moved to adjourn until to-mor rów morning at 10 o'clock, Mr. Stone moved to table. Carried. YEAS-Messrs. Allen. Alexander, Cassidy. Castle, Duncan, Holloway, Hardy, Johnson, Lyles, Little, Paine, Scal, Smythe, Steele, Sullivan, Stone, and Watts-17.

Nava-Messrs. Barrow, Bowles, Caldwell, Campbell, Gray. Mygatt, McClure, Price, Packer, Pierce, Williams and Warner-12. The question arising, "are we operating under the previous question!" the Chair decided in the negative. Mr. Duncan appealed from the abreision of

Mr. Gray moved the coll of the Senate Recurring on the appeal, the Chair was YEAS-Messrs, Bennett, Barrow, Bowles, Caldwell, Castle, Gray, Johnson, Morgan, Mygatt, McClure, Price. Packer, Pierce, fullivan, Williams, and Warner-16 NAVS-Messrs. Allen, Alexander Cassidy Duncan, Gibbs, Hardy, Lyles, Little, Mill-

saps, Paine, Seal, Smythe, Steele, and Stone Mr. Gray moved to postpone the election until to-morrow at 12 M. Mr. Sullivan offered a substitute for Mr. Gray's motion, substituting "nine," instead of "twelve." Lost. YEAS-Messrs. Bennett, Barrow, Bowles, Caldwell, Gray, Mygatt, McClure, Price, Packer, Pierce, Williams and Warner-II. NAYS — Messrs, Ailen, Cassidy, Castle Duncan, Holloway, Hardy, Johnson, Lyles,

Little, Morgan, Seal, Smythe Steele, Sullivan, Stone, and Watts-1d. Recurring on Mr. Gray's original motion YEAS-Messis. Barrow, Bowles, Caldwell, Gray, Mygatt, McClure, Price, Packer, NAYS-Messrs. Allen, Alexander, assidy, Castle, Doncan, Gibbs, Holloway, Hardy, Johnson, Lyles, Little, Millsons, Paine, Seal. Smythe, Steele, Stone, Watts, and Warner

The Searte then proceeded to ballot for President, with the following results: Bennett Morgan Watts

Paine

Sullivan

Whole number cast Necessary to a choice, 18. Mr. Gray moved to adjourn until to-mor Mr. Warner then withdrew his name. Mr. Gibbs also withdrew. SECOND BALLOT.

Morgan Jullivan

Whole number cast Mr. Gray then moved to adjourn till 9 'clock to-morrow'morning. Lost.

The tollowing gentiemen then withdrew heir names: Messra. Sullivan, Paine and tone. tool diday Thing Battor, leving one she

the born has much his exit.

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Whole number cast Necessary to a choice, 17.

Mr. Bennett having a majority of all the wotes cast, was declared elected President Mr. Boyd.

Mr. West. Mr. Morgan moved that the election of Mr. Bennett be declared unanimous. Car- Mr. Lamb.

Mr. Warner moved that the President appoint a committee of two to conduct the Mr. Leavell. newly elected President to his seat. Committee-Messrs. Warner and Stone. Mr. McIntosh. Mr. Duncan moved that Judge Watts ad-Mr. Bennett was then installed President pro tem. of the Senate, and spoke as follows:

"I tender to you my sincere thanks for this evidence of your kindness to me. I assume the duties of the Chair, to which tee on Credentials, the Senate took a recess
of half an hour.

At 1 P. M. Senate again convened.

yeur partiality has assigned me, with a good deal of distrust of my ability to properly perform its duties. I shall rely upon your ndulgence, your forbearance, and for a continuance of that generous feeling which you have always manifested toward me. I shall act impartially, and my influence will always be given in the interests of peace, and the building up of the prosperity of the people of the State. Thanking you again for the distinguished honor you have shown me, I wait your farther pleasure."

At 5 o'clock P. M., the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.

FIRST DAY.

JACKSON, January 1st, 1872. The members of the House convened at Cawley, Maliory, Morgan, of Washington in early hour, but no temporary organiza- Nettles, Piles, Reese, Shadd, Smith, of Taan early hour, but no temporary organizanica, Street, Stewart, Swidne, Stone, Spells tion was formed until 12 M. W. H. Armstead, of Carroll, was man, Stewart, of Holmes, Smothers, S called to the Chair. Prayer by Mr. Jacobs.
On motion, Mr. T. K. Davis, of Noxubee.
and A. K. Long were appointed temporary

Secretary clerks.

Mr. Hill, of Marshall, was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.
On the roll being called, one hundred and three members were found to be present.

The Code provides for one hundred and A Negro Envishes a Sittle William On motion of Mr. Fisher, of Hinds, a Committee of nine on Credentials was up- A Mob Gathers for the purpose of Lynch-

pointed as follows: COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS. H. T. Fisher, J. F. Sessions, A. R. Howe H. P. Jacobs, F. R. Streeter, A. T. Roane, J R. Lynch, J. C. McKenzle, S. D. Lamb. On motion of Mr. Davis, the House took her. He evidently intended to kill her. a recess of 30 minutes.

AFTERNOON SESSION. After transacting some other business, the committee on Credentials came in and reported the following as the corrected list of sought refuge in a house, where her con-members, as per their credentials thus far dition was ascertained and word sent to

presented First District-J J Seal. Second District-W H Gibbs. Firird District—H Cassidy, Jr. ourth District-J M P Williams Fifth District-H B McClure. Sixth District-Green Millsaps Seventh District-A Mygatt, P B Barrow Eighth District-T J Hardy. Ninth District-John Watts. Tenth District-S A D Steele Eleventh District-Joseph Bennett_Chas aldwell. Twelfth District- A Warner.

Thirteenth District-A T Morgan Fourteenth District—A G Packer. Fifteenth District—A S Smythe. Sixteenth District—T W Castle. Seventeenth District-G S Smith, *W Eighteenth District-C A Sallivan, Robert

Nineteenth District-H L Duncan. Twentieth District-W L Lyles. wenty-first District-R H Allen Twenty-second District—J M Stone. Twenty-third District—E M Alexander, wenty-fourth District-F M Abbot, Finis Twenty-fifth District-H M Paine

Twenty-sixth District-J H Pierce. Twenty-seventh District-Marlon Camp Twenty-eighth District—C M Bowles Twenty-ninth District—William Gray. Thirtieth District-William Price.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Adams County-Henry P Jacobs, John R ynch, O C French. Alcorn-CF Sawyer. Amite-Reuben Kendrick. Attala-Wm Allen, W Lamb. Benton-B W Kimbrough. Bollvar-G W wayles, Matthew B Sulli-

Calhoun-H C Horton. Carroll-Wm H Armstead, F & Stre Chickasaw-H L Evans, J R McIntosh. Choctaw-H H Reed. Claiborne-Jos Smothers. Clarke-E F Martiniere. Coahoma-John Corcoran.
Copiah-W J Willing, Emanuel Handy.
DeSoto-Hiram Hall, O F West, Thomas
McCain, J H Johnson, A W Smith. Franklin-J F Sessions. Grenada-David S Green.

Hinds-H T Fisher, Mouroe Bell, Charles Reese, Wm Johnson. Holmes-H H Trubart, F Stewart, Phry Howard. Issaquena—Richard Griggs.
Jasper—J M Loper.
Jenerson—James D Cessor, Wm Landers. Lafayette-J H McKle, J C Davis. Landerdale-Duncan Keily, A II Smith. Lawrence-Simeon Ross. Leake-Ephraim H Jones. Lee-F M Goar, R M Leavell.

Lincoln-R R Applewhite. Lowndes-Charles Mauss, R M D Feemer D Brennen, D McCawley Madison-J J Spelman, Aifred Handy, J M Stone. Marshall-John Calhoon, John H Tucker W F Hyer, Ed H Crump.
Monroe-A P Huggins, Arthur Brooks Wm Holmes.

Montgomery-J C McKenzie. Neshoba-I M Kelly. Newton-C S Swann. Noxubee-A K Davis, J Wilson Chandler, sham Stewart. Oktibbeha-G H Holland, Randle Net-Panola-A R Howe, J H Piles, John

Pike-Vincent J Wroten. Pontotoc-C R Wharton. Prentias-H M Street. Rankin-Robert Lowry, S D Robbins. Scott-J Gaddia. Simpson-German Walker. Taliahatchie-Wm B Avery. Tippeh-W A Boyd. Tishomingo-W Y Baker. unica-Gilbert smith. Inlon-C O Potter. Warren-H C Carter, W H Maltory, I D hadd, George E Haste, Charles W Bush. Washington -- J H Morgan, John D Wilkinson-Hugh M Foley, George W White. Winston-M A Metts. Yalobusha-W A Denson. azoo-J E Everett, James M Dixon.

Sunflower and Leftore-D N Quinu. Wayne and Greene-SG Gaines. Marion and Perry-Thomas S Ford. Covington and Jones—G C Buchanan. Yalobusha and Calhoun—A T Roane. Pontotoc and Union—R A Nesbitt. Amite and Lincoln-Fred Barrett. Alcorn and Prentis-C B Carlee. The Committee did not consider the con

PLOATER DISTRICTS.

Choctaw and Montgomery-R F Hollo-

tested election cases, but made a recomnedation that they be placed in charge of a special Committee. The House took a recess until 4. P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Speaker, and on this motion moved the pre-vious question, which was sustained, and under the operation thereof the motion was

The Chair appointed as tellers, Mesers Howe of Panels, and Sessions of Franklin. The House then proceeded to ballot, with the following result Mr. Stowart. 1 Mr. French. Mr. Hyer. 33 Mr. Lowry, Mr. Armstead Dr. A. H. Swill

Total number of votes ruel. Mr. Lynch moved to proceed to an alon ion for Speaker. Mr. Carter moved the previous ques which was lost by the following vote: YEAR-Allen, Armstead, Applements, Ha ker, Benion, Boyd, Buchanas, Calhoun Chandler, Curde, Cromp, Curles, Davis of

Lafayette, Evans, Ford, Gaddle, Galace, Gore, Horton, Holloway, Ayer, Jones, Kei-ly, of Neshobs, Kelly, of Landerdale, Kimbrough, Leavelt, Lamb, Loper Lowry, Mc Intosh, McKie, McKengle, Metts, Mertin lerre, Nestitt, Potter, Quina Robotta. Roane, Smith, of Landerdale, Sessions Smith, of Deboto, Streeter, Biwyer. Wroten, Wharron, Walker. Navs-Avery, Barrett, Beil, Bush, Brooks, Corcoran, Carter, Davis, of Noxubes, Dizon Everett, Fisher, Pobcy, Feemater, Francis, Griggs, Green, Gayles, Handy, of Copian, Howard, Handy, Madden, Hoggies, Holmes, Holland, Hatie, Howe, Johnson, of Hinds, Johnson, of Deboto, Jacobs, Kendrick, Lynch, Landers, McCain, Mauss, Mc

van, Truehart, Willing, Webster, White, Absent and not voting 6.
Mr. Street, at 6-50 o'clock, moved to adjourn until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock

RESIGNATION IN NEW YORK.

dairt.

Him-He is Defended by the Military. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 2 - Saturday last a negro, 25 years of age, decoyed a little girl named Ocho, 10 years old, into the commons just outside of the city and committed a terrible outrage upon by striking her on the face with his fist She wandered into the town of Brighton, having to cross over on the ice of the canal, river and feeder to do so. She the police. The girl gave such a deacription of the scoundrel as enabled the police to suspect who the rascal was, and he was captured this morning at the house of a relative in Peaneld, and was brought to the city and taken before the girl who identified him. The people made an attempt to lynch him, but the police fought them off, using their revolvers in doing so. The girl is in a precarious condition, and the excitement over the affair is intense. Threats are freely made against the life of the negro.

girl by a negro named Howard this morning is intense. A mob of four or five hundred people went to the jail and attempted to break in and kill the prisoner, but they were foiled by the Shariff and police. The military are now assembling for the protection of the jail. LATER. The excitement over the outrage has not shated. There is now an immense crowd about the jail, and they are frantic over the report that the little girl has died of her injuries. The evening papers are out with the evidence against Howard; it is conclusive, and leaves no doubt that he is the man who

committed the outrage. The police are

at the jail, and the military are assem-

bling at the arsenal. Attacks are made

by roughs and others upon unoffending

ROCHESTER, Jan. 2 .- The excitement

over the outrage committed on a white

negroes who appear in the streets. It is feared there will be an outbreak to-night. The sheriff and his nide stand firm, and are determined to upheld the laws. LATEST. - About eight o'clock to-night the mob again gathered in front of the jail where about one hundred militia were on guard. The police, who had been relieved, were again ordered to the jail. About nine o'clock, while the crowd was yelling at the corner of Court and Exchange streets, the military fired a volley, killing two and wounding one man and one boy. The names of the killed are, John Elter, a railroad car man, and John Gaston. John Gilbert was shot through the calf of the leg. The name of the boy has not been learned. He was hit in the shoulder. The excitement is great, and the people are hurrying to the scene of the conflict. The crowd said it was not necessary to fire, while the military say they were com-

they were being pelted with stones. The Great Mississippi Entiway Project of the Day-The Mo-bile & North Western-The Work Commenced.

pelled to fire to protect themselves, as

From the Mobile Register. One has only to pay a visit to the busy camps situated about one and a half noise north of Spring Hill to be convinced of the fact that the Mobile & North Western Railroad is one of the most important enter-prises ever projected in the State of Ala-bama. The ceremony of breaking ground only took place about six weeks ago, and already the energetic contractors have fourteen miles of the right of way, out out; and the two encampments spon the line are scenes of such boxy life that the spirit of determination to put the work through with contagion even to the mules and wheelbarrows. In this connection it is appropriate to congratulate the Preside it and Directors of this road upon the wisdom evinced to securing the services of Captain Murphy and Mr. Price, who have not only brought energy of thought, setion and abiliry to the work, but are imbued with an enthusiasm in the cause highly inversable to its early completion. In their turn. Mesars. Murphy and Price have cause for self-con-gratulation in being supported in their ef-forts by so industrious and gentlemanly a corps of assistants. Not having the pleasure of meeting any representative of the Corps of Engineers, I cannot speak of their capacity save from heresay, but understand they give satisfaction both as to ability and personal bearing. The hands are generously provided for, as I had ample means of of serving while breaking bread, instead of ground, in a ratirous shanty. During my visit I was entertained by many interesting facts concerning that

beautiful section of country which now lies, as it were, buried out of sight of the world, and comparatively nuknows to many citizens of Alabanes. This line of road, after leaving our State, runa through Jackson, Greene, Perry, Covington, Simpson Rankin Hinds, Madison and Yazoo countles, in Mississippi, and is to connect at Helens, Ar-kansas, with a road running from St. Louis, Mo. The advantages to arise from this opening of the rich Yazso valley are apparent to any thinker.

House met at 4 F. M.

Quorum present.

Judge Simvall, of the Supreme Court, then administered the eath of office to those memilians or Grant Republicans the Vicksburg administered the oath of office to those members whose credentials had been acted upon by the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Lowry at 5:40 o'clock moved to adjourn until 8 a. M. to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. Lowry, 5:45 o'clock, moved to adjourn until 9 a. M. to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. Stone moved that the House proceed to enter into an election for Speaker.

Mr. Sessions moved to adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Lost.

Mr. Roane moved to take a recess until 9 all at to-morrow.

Mr. Jacobs moved to take a recess until 9 all at to-morrow.

Mr. French moved that the House now proceed to take an informal ballot for get together.